APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/765,248	01/18/2001	Jason Weber	44431-233644 (13237-2750)	8161

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VIERRA MAGEN/MICROSOFT CORPORATION 575 MARKET STREET, SUITE 2500 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	BASHORE, WILLIAM L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/765,248	WEBER ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	William L. Bashore	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 July 2007</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-11 and 13-26</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>23-26</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-11 and 13-22</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Action is in response to Response to Restriction Practice filed 7/5/2007, and

RCE/amendment/reply filed 4/6/2007.

2.   Claims 1-11,13-26 are pending. Claims 23-26 have been withdrawn. Claims 1-11, 13-22 are

examined on the merits. Claims 1, 7, 11 are independent.

3.   Effective filing date is **1/18/2001**.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

4.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR

1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued

examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the

finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's

submission filed on 4/6/2007 has been entered.

Election/Restrictions

5.   Applicant's election of Group I claims 1-11, and 13-22 in the reply filed on 7/5/2007 is

acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the

restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis

for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7.   **Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gropper (US 6883000, filed Feb 12, 1999).**

Regarding amended independent claim 1, Gropper teaches identifying a string having a unique identifier associated with the string; after the step of identifying, creating a request for information associated with the unique identifier; upon creation of the request, selecting a reference material source based on the unique identifier, wherein the reference material source includes the information associated with the unique identifier; accessing the selected reference material source to obtain the information associated with the unique identifier; and after the step of accessing, automatically comparing the information associated with the unique identifier to the string to determine whether the string should be updated with the information associated with the unique identifier.

For example, Gropper discloses a business car and contact management system, where a Universal Contact Locator ("UCL") is a unique identifier for storing contact information pertaining to contact information located on a server (col 4, lines 43-47) and by entering the UCL into the client computer (i.e. an electronic address book), the client computer established communication with the server system, accesses the subscriber's file (identified by the UCL) and downloads the personal contact information to the client computer, storing and downloading business contact information and news and advertising (col 10, line 64 – col 11, line 5).

It is noted that Gropper Figure 2-D teaches a "personal address book", "Contact detail", and "Subscriber news & advertising", which can be fairly interpreted as a plurality of reference sources.

The server system compares the content of the user's UCL file to the change image database stored on the server and flags those UCL's in the user's UCL summary file that contain changed or new contact data since the user's client program communicated with the server, thereby providing automatic updating of the contact information and advertisements for the contacts stored on the users client system (col 7, lines 30-45). During the flagging process, the server is doing the comparing to determine if the information has been updated since the contacts were last stored/updated. And if the contact data has changed, then automatically updating the contact information on the client machine that is stored according to the unique identifier, UCL (col 7, lines 30-45).

Gropper addresses applicant's temporal concerns because upon a user entering in a UCL identifier to seek out, the server then establishes communication with the server where the information resides and then does the comparison to see if the server's information is more current than the corresponding information on the client machine, and if server's is more current, then a determination is made to update the client's information to be synchronized with the server's information (col 7, lines 30-50). The reference information at the server is not selected until a user enters the UCL to search for.

Regarding claim 2, Gropper teaches *wherein the step of comparing the information associated with the unique identifier to the string to determine whether the string is valid, comprises the steps of: if the information associated with the unique identifier matches the string, then determining that the string is valid otherwise, determining that the information associated with the unique identifier updates the string.* For example, The server system compares the content of the user's UCL file to the change image database stored on the server and flags those UCL's in the user's UCL summary file that contain changed or new contact data since the user's client program communicated with the server,

thereby providing automatic updating of the contact information and advertisements for the contacts stored on the users client system (col 7, lines 30-45). During the flagging process, the server is doing the comparing to determine if the information has been updated since the contacts were last stored/updated. And if the contact data has changed, then automatically updating the contact information on the client machine that is stored according to the unique identifier, UCL (col 7, lines 30-45).

Claim 3, Gropper teaches *the step of identifying a string having a unique identifier associated with the string comprises the step of: searching the electronic document for strings having unique identifiers when the electronic document is opened.* The examiner interprets this claim as searching for string having a unique identifier. For which, Gropper discloses the server system searches by comparing the content of the user's UCL file to the change image database stored on the server and flags those UCL's in the user's UCL summary file that contain changed or new contact data since the user's client program communicated with the server, thereby providing automatic updating of the contact information and advertisements for the contacts stored on the users client system (col 7, lines 30-45).

Claim 4, Gropper teaches *the string is a name and the selected reference material source is an address book* (col 10, line 66).

Claim 5, Gropper teaches *the string is an address and the selected reference material source is an address book.* Gropper discloses entering the UCL into the client computer (ie., an electronic address book), the client computer established communication with the server system, accesses the subscriber's file (identified by the UCL) and downloads the personal contact information to the client computer, storing and downloading business contact information (col 10, line 64 – col 11, line 5).

8.   **Claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by <u>Gehani</u> et al (US 5946687, issued Aug 1999).**

Regarding amended independent Claim 7, Gehani discloses *receiving a request for selected reference material; determining that an identity of a user of the selected reference material is relevant to the selected reference material and if so: creating a request for information requesting the selected reference material an identifying the user; upon creation of the request, selecting a reference material source based upon the requesting for information; accessing the selected reference material source to obtain the selected reference material; and after the step of accessing, providing the selected reference material in a manner that is relevant to the identified user* . Gehani discloses a Geo-enabled personal information manager that allows a user to request maps, weather and other geographic information specific to an address by locating a specific record where the user enters or selects a name/identifier on the display and the personal information manager retrieves the corresponding record from a database, including addresses utilizing the location identifier to format a request for that type of geographic information and sends the request to the geographic information server, where the server processes the request and delivers geographic information specific to the location identifier back to the personal information manager for display to the user (col 2, lines 1-16).

It is noted that Gehani's database typically incorporates a form of identifier for matching database information to items associated with a user of a personal information manager.

Additionally, for example, Fig 2 shows that a user (16) can request weather information or Maps, routes and yellow pages information from the PIM (12), which processes the request via the geoserver

(20) for weather information that resides on the weather info source (24) or for the maps, routes and

yellow pages information that resides on the maps, routes & yellow pages database.   The Examiner

interprets the weather info, maps, routes and yellow pages as reference material.   The Examiner

interprets Gehani's teaching of a contact name or similar record identifier as functionally equivalent to the

identity of a user because it is meant to convey personal information about a user or person to provide

requested information that is relevant to a user, because it is data that the user does not have at the time of

the request and is further compared to the user's request and provided to the user to server a purpose of

obtaining geographical information relating to personal information (col 1, lines 39-45).

   Claim 8, Gehani teaches *wherein the selected reference material is a set of directions and*

wherein providing the selected reference material comprises: providing the set of directions so that the

directions begin with the identified user's location (ie., Directions where user is requested to supply the

start address in order to get directions to and end)(col 5, lines 25-35).

   Claim 9, Gehani teaches *wherein the selected reference material source is one of a plurality of*

reference material sources, and at least one of the reference material sources is a remote Server (ie.,

GeoServer for serving maps (#22) and routes and yellow page info to user)(fig 1, item 20).

Claim 10, Gehani teaches *further comprising the step of accessing the selected reference material source*

' via a network (ie., network)(fig 2, item 34).

9.   **Claim 11, 15, 16, 21 and 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by**

Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999).

Claim 11, Beuregard teaches the claimed limitation of *an application program for creating the electronic document and creating a request for information to obtain selected reference material, wherein the electronic document comprises a string having a unique identifier associated with the string, wherein the request for information comprises the unique identifier; a reference engine for receiving the request for information from the application program, selecting one of a plurality of reference material sources based upon the request for information, and accessing the selected reference material source to obtain the selected reference material.* For example, Specifically, Beuregard discloses a user interface that allows a user that is writing an e-mail message to mention several companies by replacing all stock symbols with the actual company name in a timely manner that is relevant to the user, including other information such as sales/earnings information which is updated periodically from a subscription service (col 52, lines 6-24). The examiner interprets the subscription service as a functional equivalent to the claimed reference material source. Beuregard's "RD" is a unique identifier which is replaced with a string "Royal Dutch Petroleum Company (RD)" which is provided to the author of the email as the user types the symbols. The examiner interprets the user typing the short symbol identifier as a request that should be replaced with the full name of the company, allowing the user to work in avoid time consuming typing (Beauregard, col 52, line 10) and allowing a user to user their everyday words to operate a computer in a highly efficient way (Beauregard, Abstract section), which can be used in conjunction with the Microsoft Outlook97 directory (col 50, line 32).

It is additionally noted that Beuregard teaches monitoring of user actions via Figure 9 (monitoring if a user has released the space bar). If the space bar is released, a pop-up menu (prompt) appears requesting information (see also Figure 10 items 1040, and 1050 – Charm Box).

Claim 15, Beauregard teaches *wherein the request for information includes a selected word and a request for a definition of the word.* Specifically, Beauregard discloses an ActiveWord system that uses a natural language by allowing a single-word logic interface and that every word entered by a user has a natural language meaning (ie., word means word processor)(col 8, lines 50-65). So, the user by entering 'word' is requesting for the longer meaning of the word, namely "word processor".

Claim 16, Beauregard teaches *wherein the application program is a word processing program having a selected language, and wherein the request for information comprises an identifier for the selected language.* Specifically, Beauregard discloses an ActiveWord system that uses a natural language by allowing a single-word logic interface and that every word entered by a user has a natural language meaning (ie., word means word processor)(col 8, lines 50-65). So, the user by entering 'word' is requesting for the longer meaning of the word, namely "word processor". The user can user their everyday language or user defined words (see Abstract section).

Claim 21, Beauregard teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material sources is a remote server.* Col 52, lines 25-47 disclose a company's supplier database that services queries for names sought for composing email messages, located on a LAN/WAN. The examiner interprets the service of the database must inherently be provided by a server.

Claim 22, Beauregard teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material sources is a remote server* Col 52, lines 25-47 disclose a company's supplier database that services queries for names sought for composing email messages, located on a LAN/WAN. The examiner interprets the service of the database must inherently be provided by a server.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if
> the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would
> have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11.   Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gropper (as cited

above), in view of <u>Beauregard</u> et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999).

Claim 6, As indicated in the above discussion, Gropper discloses every limitation of claim 1.

Gropper fails to expressly disclose *wherein the string is a value associated with a stock symbol and the*

selected reference material source is a real time stock quote. Beuregard discloses *where the string is a*

value associated with a stock symbol and the selected reference material source is a real time stock quote

(see Col 52, lines 6-24). Specifically, Beuregard discloses a user interface that allows a user that is

writing an e-mail message to mention several companies by replacing all stock symbols with the actual

company name in a timely manner that is relevant to the user, including other information such as

sales/earnings information which is updated periodically (col 52, lines 6-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

modify Gropper to include a user interface that allows a user that is writing an e-mail message to mention

several companies by replacing all stock symbols with the actual company name in a timely manner that

is relevant to the user, including other information such as sales/earnings information which is updated

periodically as taught by Beauregard, providing the benefit of allowing the user to work in avoid time

consuming typing (Beauregard, col 52, line 10) and allowing a user to user their everyday words to

operate a computer in a highly efficient way (Beauregard, Abstract section).

12.   **Claims 13, 14, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999), in view of Microsoft Outlook 2000 (version

9.0.0.4527; copyrighted 1999)(hereinafter "Outlook", as previously cited).

Claim 13, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation of Claim

11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein the application program compares the*

selected reference material with the string to determine whether the string is valid (ie., the sought name is

a valid name in the address book or global list if it matches an entry in the list)(Outlook, page 1, item a).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that the name is valid by

matching it against an address list of valid entries as taught by Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing

an investment advisor to conveniently write an email message to his client about companies using the

Microsoft Outlook email program (col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

Claim 14, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation of Claim

11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein a user's identity is relevant to the request for*

information, and wherein the request for information comprises an identifier for the user (ie., the sought

name is a valid name in the address book or global list if it matches an entry in the list)(Outlook, page 1,

item a).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as taught by Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an email message to his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program (col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

Claim 18, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material sources is an address book associated with an electronic mail application program* (ie., the sought name is a valid name in the address book or global list if it matches an entry in the list)(Outlook, page 1, item a).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as taught by Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an email message to his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program (col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

Claim 19, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein the request for information comprises a unique identifier associated with an entry in the address book, and wherein the reference engine selects the address book as the selected reference material source based upon the unique identifier* (ie., the sought name is a valid name in the address book or global list if it matches an entry in the list; in the "To" field of the Message, if the author types a name requested, Outlook validates the name against the names stored in the address books and upon a successful validation, returns a name associated with the

unique identifier entered by the user. The user does not have to specify which address book to look in, the Outlook program automatically finds the name associated from the appropriate address book)(Outlook, page 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as the application program finds the name in the appropriate address list as taught by Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an email message to his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program (col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

13.   **Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999), in view of Microsoft Word (see attached Non Patent Literature, copyright 1999)(hereinafter "MS-Word").**

Claim 17, As indicated above, Beauregard discloses every limitation of claim 11. Beauregard fails to disclose, but MS-Word teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material sources is a dictionary in a first language and another one of the plurality of reference material sources is a dictionary in a second language* (ie., allows for automatically detection of language for the application)(MS-Word, page 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include automatic detection of language of the application as taught by MS-Word, providing the benefit of an electronic document authoring/creation system with valid information which are well know in the art for validating spelling and grammar (MS-Word).

14.   Claims 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Beauregard</u> et al

(US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999), in view of <u>Thompson</u> (US 2001/0003183, filed Jun 15, 1998).

Claim 20, As indicated above, Beauregard discloses every limitation of claim 11. Beauregard

fails to disclose, but Thompson teaches *wherein the request for information comprises key words*

summarizing the content of the electronic document (ie., abstract concept is prepared for a keyword)(para

18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Beauregard to include finding the abstract concept for a keyword as taught by Thompson, providing the

benefit of a library of query dictionaries that relates keyword to abstract concepts for complex languages.

15.   Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Thompson</u>

(as cited above), in view of Wordworks (see attached NonPatent Literature copyright May

1997)(hereinafter "<u>Wordworks</u>"), further in view of <u>Uyehara</u> et al (US 6154214, issued Nov 28,

2000).

Regarding amended independent Claim 23, Thompson teaches *method for integrating a*

dictionary into an application program, comprising the steps of: integrating a dictionary into an

application program that in response to a selection of a dictionary control provided by the application

program, displaying a dictionary interface on a display device. Thompson teaches user interface to query

for a keyword dictionary that the user must have at some point initiated after turning on the computer in

order to use the dictionary functionalities; table 1)(para 60); *receiving a request for a selected word* (ie.,

query with keyword)(para 17); *based upon the request for a definition, selecting a dictionary tite* (ie.,

does not teach selecting a dictionary file but selects the most appropriate query from among the

instantiated query templates)(para 18, 19).

Thompson does not teach, but Wordworks teaches *upon selection of the dictionary file, accessing*

the dictionary file to obtain the definition of the selected word (ie., the definition of a word 'provide' from

the dictionary)(page 2); and *providing the definition of the selected word so that the definition is*

displayed in the dictionary interface (ie., wordworks screenshot)(page 2); *creating a request for a*

definition of the selected word (ie., meaning of a word)(page 1).

Thompson in view of Wordworks does not expressly teach dictionary control provided in the user

interface, but Uyehara does teach this limitation more specifically (ie., an electronic reading system which

allows user to download books or content to hand-held reader device for viewing as well as allowing the

user to look up the displayed word in a dictionary; Examiner interprets that the dictionary contains unique

identifiers, especially upon reading the Applicant's specs.)(Abstract section).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

modify Thompson to include definition of a word from the dictionary where the definition is displayed in

the user interface as taught by Wordworks, providing the benefit of a simple but effective tool that is a

must for all serious users who produce a lot of text (Wordworks, page 2 bottom), further to include a

hand-held device that has a dictionary look up feature as taught by Uyehara, providing the benefit of a

user interface which is simple and intuitive to use, which allows users to take advantage of the content's

digital form, so users have incentive to use the digital system in place of a printed publication (ie.,

dictionary)(col 1, lines 32-38).

Claim 24, Thompson does not teach, but Wordworks teaches *wherein receiving a request for a*

selected word comprises: ' receiving the selected word via the dictionary interface (ie., definition of

'provide')(page 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

modify Thompson to include definition of a word from the dictionary where the definition is displayed in

the user interface as taught by Wordworks, providing the benefit of a simple but effective tool that is a

must for all serious users who produce a lot of text (Wordworks, page 2 bottom).

16. **Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over** __Thompson__

(as cited above), in view of __Wordworks__ **(as cited above) and** __Uyehara__ **et al (as cited above), further**

in view of __MS-Word__ **(as cited above).**

Claim 25, Thompson in view of Wordworks does not teach, but MS-Word teaches

wherein the dictionary interface includes a language control and wherein receiving a request for a

selected word comprises: receiving a selected language via the dictionary interface (ie., select language

on dictionary interface)(page 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

modify Thompson in view of Wordworks to selecting language on dictionary interface as taught by MS-

Word, providing the benefit of an electronic document authoring/creation system with valid information

which are well know in the art for validating spelling and grammar (MS-Word).

Claim 26, Thompson in view of Wordworks does not teach, but MS-Word teaches

wherein the dictionary interface includes a language control and wherein selecting a dictionary file

comprises: selecting a dictionary file associated with a language specified by the language control (ie.,

selecting the dictionary selects the file associated with the language)(page 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Thompson in view of Wordworks to selecting language on dictionary interface as taught by MS-Word,

providing the benefit of an electronic document authoring/creation system with valid information which

are well know in the art for validating spelling and grammar (MS-Word).

Response to Arguments

17.   Applicant's arguments filed 4/6/2007 have been fully and carefully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Applicant argues on pages 8 and 11 of the amendment that Gropper does not teach "one of a

plurality" of types of reference material. The examiner respectfully disagrees. It is noted that Gropper

Figure 2-D teaches a "personal address book", "Contact detail", and "Subscriber news & advertising",

which can be fairly interpreted as a plurality of reference sources. Gropper and Beauregard are of the

same general field of endeavor.

Applicant argues on page 9 of the amendment that Gehani does not teach a unique identifier, or

said identifier of a user matching identifier of reference material. The examiner respectfully disagrees. It

is noted that Gehani's database typically incorporates a form of identifier for matching database

information to items associated with a user of a personal information manager.

Applicant argues on pages 10-12 of the amendment that the cited art does not teach claim 11. The

examiner respectfully disagrees. In additional support of the instant rejections, Beauregard teaches

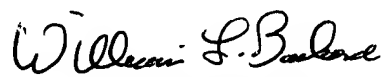various resources such as Encyclopedia, and shared word bases (Beauregard Figure 12). Beauregard's

stock symbol can be reasonably interpreted as a string associated with a company. It is additionally noted that Beuregard teaches monitoring of user actions via Figure 9 (monitoring if a user has released the space bar). If the space bar is released, a pop-up menu (prompt) appears requesting information (see also Figure 10 items 1040, and 1050 – Charm Box).

Conclusion

18.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William L. Bashore whose telephone number is (571) 272-4088. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am - 5:30 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on (571) 272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

19.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

September 15, 2007